

REMARKS

Claims 2-3 and 11-12 have been amended. No new matter has been added. Claims 1-5 and 10-14 remain pending in the application. Reconsideration and reexamination is respectfully requested.

In the paper dated 03/30/2004, claims 2-3 and 11-12 were objected to, requiring the word "than" to be used instead of "then". Claims 2-3 and 11-12 have been amended accordingly.

In the paper dated 03/30/2004, claims 1-3 and 10-12 were rejected under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, as allegedly indefinite. Applicant respectfully traverses. The proper test is as follows:

1. interpretation of the claim in light of the specification;
2. interpretation of the claim as one of ordinary skill in the art would interpret it;
3. that the limitation (or limitations) in the claim, or the subject matter not in the claim, does not reasonably define the invention.

Regarding claims 1 and 10, the examiner questions the meaning of the term "normal calibration". Claim 1 specifies: "determining whether a calibration gain for a photosensor corresponding to the line is normal." Claim 10 specifies: "when calibration gains, associated with photosensors corresponding to the lines, are normal." Accordingly, claims 1 and 10 specify that calibration gains for photosensors are normal. The background section of the application discusses Photo-Response Non-Uniformity (PRNU) calibration, which adjusts, for each photosensor, an amplifier gain, for sensor sensitivity, light source variation, or other system non-uniformity. From page 6, lines 4-24, and in particular, lines 15-16, there is a predetermined threshold above which an amplifier calibration gain is outside the normal range of amplifier calibration gains. Applicant submits that one of ordinary skill in the art would interpret claims 1 and 10 in terms of a normal range of calibrated amplifier gains, where each gain is associated with a photosensor.

Regarding claims 2-3 and 11-12, the examiner questions the meaning of the term: "an image intensity measurement for each photosensor, physically corresponding to the particular photosensor." The phrase is quoted from claim 2, and must be interpreted in the

context of the other words in claim 2. First, in the first element of claim 2, a particular photosensor in a particular line array is identified. The last element of claim 2 specifies line arrays other than the particular line array, and within each of those other line arrays, a photosensor corresponding to the particular photosensor. Figures 1 and 4 each illustrate side views of multiple line arrays of photosensors. A front view of those line arrays would show lines of individual photosensors. Assume, for example, in figure 1, that defect 116 is blocking reflected light from reaching the 15th photosensor in line array 110. If defect 116 is actually a spot on the moving document, defect 116 will later be imaged by the 15th photosensor in line array 112, and still later by the 15th photosensor of line array 114. In the example, the 15th photosensor in line array 110 is the particular photosensor in a particular line array, and the 15th photosensor in line arrays 112 and 114 are the photosensors, in arrays other than the particular line array, corresponding to the particular photosensor. However, if defect 116 is on the calibration target or on the platen, then it affects the calibration gain of the 15th photosensor in line array 110, causing the image intensity of the particular photosensor to exceed an intensity threshold (second element of claim 2) but the calibration gains of the 15th photosensor in line arrays 112 and 114 will be normal, so their intensity measurements will also be normal. That is, in the words of claim 2: "determining that an image intensity measurement for each photosensor, physically corresponding to the particular photosensor, in all line-arrays in the photosensor assembly other than the particular line-array of photosensors, does not exceed the predetermined intensity threshold."

Regarding claims 2-3, the examiner states that there is no antecedent basis for "all line-arrays in the photosensor assembly". The claims do not specify said all line-arrays, or the all line-arrays, but rather introduces all line-arrays other than the particular line array. There is no antecedent basis problem.

In the paper dated 03/30/2004, claim 3 was rejected 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 6,026,174 (Palcic *et al.*). Applicant respectfully traverses.

The first element of claim 3 specifies a particular photosensor in a line array. Palcic *et al.* disclose use of a camera with an area array, not line arrays. In addition, Palcic *et al.* disclose analysis of image data, with no teaching or suggestion of associating that data

with particular photosensors. As discussed above in conjunction with the 35 USC 112 rejection of claim 3, the second element of claim 3 specifies associated photosensors in multiple line arrays. For the second element of claim 3, the examiner cites Palcic *et al.*, column 6, lines 5-7. The cited text refers to data in an image file, with no teaching or suggestion of associated photosensors in multiple line arrays.

Entry of this amendment is respectfully requested. This application is considered to be in condition for allowance and such action is earnestly solicited.

with particular photosensors. As discussed above in conjunction with the 35 USC 112 rejection of claim 3, the second element of claim 3 specifies associated photosensors in multiple line arrays. For the second element of claim 3, the examiner cites Palcic *et al.*, column 6, lines 5-7. The cited text refers to data in an image file, with no teaching or suggestion of associated photosensors in multiple line arrays.

Entry of this amendment is respectfully requested. This application is considered to be in condition for allowance and such action is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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